

# The Fort Wayne & Sentinel

VOL. 18—No. 28

THOMAS TIGAR,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets,  
Third story, opposite P. Kiser.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per month in Advance; Two Dollars  
Fifty Cents at the end of the Month; or Three  
Dollars at the end of the Year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid  
and then it will be given to the subscriber.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square  
Foot for the first three weeks, and half that  
rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise  
by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and  
on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.

A subscriber having received the Agency of the  
Etna Insurance Company

OFHARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable  
terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

\$300,000.

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest  
and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOGG, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851.

y17.

General Insurance Agency,

FOR WAYNE, IND.

Etna Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital \$200,000.

MERCHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Capital \$100,000.

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Capital \$150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid  
in, and have complied with all the conditions of the  
Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insur-  
ance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to  
the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, Agents.

May 17th, 1851.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Coun-  
sellors at Law, will attend to all legal business  
sustained to their care, and will give special atten-  
tion to the collecting and securing of debts through-  
out the State.

Office—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at  
Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under  
the Sentinel Office.

W. M. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor

at Law.

Office—Calhoun street, one door south of P.  
Kiser's second story.

F. E. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor

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Office—Court Street, two doors south of H.  
Clepper's Brick Store.

W. W. STEVENS.

SMITH & SIEVEENS,  
Attorneys at Law.

FOR WAYNE, IND.

Collected made with fidelity and dispatch, and  
the proceeds promptly paid.

Safe or pledged for Real Estate negotiat-  
ed.

OFFICE—Old City Auction Store.

36

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMOEOPATHY.

D. R. G. W. BOWEN,

Residence on Barr street, office on Calhoun street,  
Opposite the Post Office.

FOR WAYNE, IND.

W. W. SMITH.

Dr. C. S. Smith.

Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.  
Fort Wayne, July 7th.

Y—1

W. W. LEONARD.

M. D., respectfully tender-

s his services to the citizens of

Fort Wayne, as a Homoeopathic Physi-  
cian and Surgeon.

He may be found at the office of Dr.  
Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of  
Grand Bridge, at all times when not professionally  
engaged.

DR. W. D. STEWART.

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S  
STOMACH BITTERS.

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Natura, Constipation, Etc.

Loss of Appetite or any Rheumatic Complaints

arising from a morbid action of the Stomach

or Bowels.

Call, Clever, Mohr, &c.

All these will like magic tonsify in-  
fusives upon the system, and for a few in advanced  
years, or recovering from sicknesses of any kind,  
nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence  
than the use of these Bitters as per directions on  
the bottle.

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first in-  
troduction of Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach  
Bitters to the public, and vicinity that he has returned  
to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, where  
he will continue to practice his Medical and  
Surgical Art, and the practice of his patients, two or  
three of the 2d Presbyterian Church, Office on Clinton  
street, immediately over the Post Office.

May 21, 1851.

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Are you dyspeptic? Then take these Stomach  
Bitters.

Are you bilious? Try one bottle of these Bitters,  
and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation?

Remove the cause by the free use of these Bitters.

Have you fever and ague? If so, how many thousands  
in the West and South have been relieved of their  
feverish-diseasing disease by the free use of these  
Bitters?

Will this try great Antidote? We venture to

affirm that, when Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitter  
are taken, the patient will be in a better condition  
than any family consulting their own interest can  
afford to do without it.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

Introducing to you Dr. J. Hostetter's Cal-  
culous, Rheumatic, Natura, Constipation, Etc.

He is a constant to the system, in imparting strength  
and vigor, preparatory to periodical stages, which

are often attended with much pain and trouble,

and are often the cause of many aches and

pains arising from over indulgence in fruits, vege-  
tables, ice cream, &c., it is a certain and most won-  
derful cure.

For a few cents, and a few dollars, you can have

all the lowest prices. Give us a call.

For Wayne, April 11th, 1851.

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## DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE firm of B. W. OAKLEY & Son is this day  
dissolved by mutual consent. The business of  
the firm will be carried on by C. B. OAKLEY,  
who will pay all demands and will require prompt settle-  
ment of all unsettled matters of the firm.

B. W. OAKLEY.  
C. B. OAKLEY.

Fort Wayne, June 18, 1851.

B. W. OAKLEY

Will give his exclusive attention to the

HARDWARE BUSINESS

With its ample rolling stock and equipment

will keep always on hand a superior assortment

of HARDWARE well selected to suit this market,

and of the best quality. He will sell at reasonable

prices, and it will give him great pleasure to serve

the public in this way.

Advertisers invited to call. D. O. 100 per Square  
Foot for the first three weeks, and half that  
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# Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

"We have been so much engaged this week in trying to collect money, and other out-door engagements, that we have no time to devote much time to writing editorials.

"There is nothing of importance from Kansas this week, nor any account of the result of the election authorized by the Legislature to be held Monday to vote for or against the Lecompton Constitution. There has been an absurd rumor that General J. Jim Lane, and his ragged militia had had a battle with and defeated a detachment of Uncle Sam's dragoons. We do not believe a word of it—it is regular Kansas news, or, in other words, an unmitigated falsehood. General Jim is not the man to risk his precious carcass in a personal conflict with the U. S. troops.

## Dem. State Convention.

We have just heard from Indianapolis. The Dem. State Convention yesterday was very numerously attended, and the heat prevailing seemed to have decided majority of the delegates to sustain the views of the Administration on the Kansas question, and resolutions to that effect were prepared by the Committee, and would be adopted. Gov. Wilford presided, assisted by G. W. Carr and W. Holman as Vice Presidents.

All the old State officers—viz.: Mr. McClure, Sec. of State; Dodd, Auditor; A. Jones, Treasurer; and Jas. E. McDonald, Attorney General, were renominated. The Superintendent of Public Instruction had not been nominated when our informant left. For Supreme Judges, Messrs. Perkin, Davidson, Lannard, and J. L. Warden were nominated.

## Great Buchanan Meeting 'n Philadelphia.

### Speech of Senator Bright.

An immense meeting was held at Philadelphia on the 28th ult., for the purpose of endorsing the course of Preside. Buchanan, esp. in relation to Kansas affairs. Ex-Chief Justice Lewis presided. Not less than six thousand Democrats attended, and the enthusiasm is said to have been almost beyond precedent.

A series of strong and pointed resolutions were adopted endorsing the democratic platform and sustaining the President's views in relation to Kansas. Letters were read from the various members of the Cabinet, warmly endorsing the position of the President, and speeches were made by the venerable president of the meeting and several other distinguished democrats—among others, Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, who strongly and warmly endorsed the Pres. and his course.

He said every work he might do here would go before another tribunal, the people of Indiana. If he neglected Indiana, or forgot her interests, might Heaven forget him. Territorial acquisition and government was a most inscrutable question and had caused much trouble. He referred to the Democratic policy in reference to the admission of new States, since the establishment of the Confederation, saying it had always been favorable. In order not to be misunderstood, he would place himself right before the people by explaining the position he intended to take in the Senate. He had prepared a written statement, from which he read the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down in the Nicholson letter.

The doctrine of non-intervention (said Mr. B.) as enunciated in the Nicholson letter by that eminent statesman, now at the head of the State Department, always commanded my highest approval; for the maxim 'mind your own business' is as applicable in public as in private affairs. [Cheers.] I experienced no difficulty, therefore, in giving to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when before the Senate of the United States, my earnest support, containing, as it did, an express recognition of this doctrine in the declaration that the true intent and meaning of the act was, 'to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and in that other declaration that the Territory, when organized as a State, should be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as its constitution might prescribe at the time of its admission.'

He argued that the Lecompton Convention was constitutional, and when Kansas was brought before the Senate for admission under that Constitution, he should vote in favor thereof without stopping to inquire whether it was with or without slavery. He believed with the Administration that it would have been the wisest policy to have submitted the whole Constitution. But this action of the representatives of the people themselves we must not question.

I am no apologist, (said he) and never have been an advocate of slavery, but never let my private feelings interfere with my public duty. When I consider the slight difference between the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions, when the slavery question is omitted, I must conclude that there is not a great difference of opinion relative to other subjects. I prefer the latter to the former, because it comes in an authentic form from the people themselves, through their chosen representatives.

But it is argued that the Convention was selected by a minority, and its actions do not reflect the will of the people. Then it is their own fault—all had an opportunity of voting. But for them to urge their own misconduct as a reason for rejecting the admission is ridiculous. My course of duty is plain. I shall sustain the President whenever he obeys my political creed, and shall abandon him only when he forsakes the platform, and that is the Constitution.

Both the Indiana Senators, it will be seen, warmly support the President, and in this we believe, they reflect the views of the mass of their fellow citizens of Indiana. Mr. Bright in his speech at this meeting fully and clearly defined his position; and Mr. Fitch had previously done the same, in a long and forcible speech in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Douglass, which is spoken of as one of the best speeches recently made in that body. We should like to lay it before our readers, but its great length forbids.

Kentucky U. S. Senator.—Ex-Gov. Powell, democratic, has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky, in place of Mr. Thompson, K. N., whose term expires on the 4th March next. He received 80 votes; Garret Davis, K. N.; Thompson 1.

Ex-Gov. Powell is the first democratic Senator, as he was the first democratic Governor. Kentucky had for many years—excepting Mr. Merriweather, temporarily appointed by Gov. P. to fill vacancy. He is an able man, a fine speaker and what is better, a sound thinker, and will fill a prominent position in the Senate.

Trapp's Bank.—The State Sentinel says:—The proceeds of securities of the Trapp's Bank are all exhausted, and the paper of that bank is no longer redeemed at the Auditor's office.

We are informed by the Auditor of State that about twelve hundred dollars has already been redeemed beyond the amount issued, as shown by the books, and for which securities were held when he came into office.

H. McCULLOCH, President.

NOV. 9, 1858.

North Carolina.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that a change is likely to take place soon in the Senate. Senator Biggs, of North Carolina, is to be appointed Judge of the United States District Court for that State, and his place in the Senate will probably be filled by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman in the House.

## Mr. Winter's Distribution.

Mr. Winter's distribution of original paintings at Spencer Hall, on New Year's eve, as we learn by the Lafayette Journal, attracted a large audience. The subject of Hon. Horace P. Bidle's lecture was the 'Literature of Russia,' a subject not very happily chosen or appropriate to the occasion, but handled in the diction of a gentleman's most delightful manner. The history of the literature of Russia was traced from the earliest and most barbarous period down to the present time, with a brief account of her philosophers, orators, historians, journalists and poets. Several specimens of Slavonic poetry were given of a very pleasing character.

The le. to er. Adjourned by reciting a beautiful poem of his own entitled "AMERICA."

The following prizes fell to the lot of subscribers in Fort Wayne:

Columbus, (\$25.) E. V. McMakin, Fort Wayne. Winter Scene, (\$30.) V. M. Kimball. " Scene on the Wabash, (\$30.) Dr. Sturgis. " Photograph in oil, (\$25.) Unknown. " Photograph in oil, (\$25.) H. B. Reed. "

## Congressional.

Mr. Horner convened on the 4th inst. In the House the matter of the arrest of Walker, the leading agitator, Mr. Chapman said the House was of great importance, which the House could not overlook. It involved three considerations: to bring it to the notice of the rights of Walker and his followers, who have been seized, whether they are criminal or not in another thing. Secondly, The rights of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or whosoever owns the territory invaded. Thirdly, and of more importance which did not depend on the two points preceding it, the rights of the United States, which by authority of the President, had marched with a body of men into a foreign territory and bro't away Walker and his men by force." The debate was continued at length.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Illinois, a committee of five were ordered to be appointed, to investigate all the facts connected with the late sale of Fort Snelling. The committee consists of Messrs. Burnett, Morris of Illinois, Morris, Frankland and Petit.

To morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, it was agreed that when the House adjourns to day, it will be Monday.

The House then went into committee on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Thayer maintained that, if we wish, we can and shall Americanize Central America, and have it in our power to send for persons and a pap. r.

Mr. Merrill introduced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee on Territories.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate, the correspondence, instructions and orders to the United States naval force on the coast of Central America, connected with the arrest of William Walker, and his associates at or near the port of San Juan in Nicaragua; also to transmit such further information as he may possess, relative to that event.

Mr. Pugh asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. He said that he offered the bill as a compromise, and maintained that it provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution with the same boundaries as defined by the bill in the last Congress. It also requires that the article of that Constitution relative to Slavery, shall be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th day of April next, and the returns of the election shall be made to the President of the Confederacy instead of the President of the Constitution; the election to be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last.

It also provides that the Constitution shall not be construed as to limit or impair the right of the people at any time to call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending or abolishing their form of government, subject to the Constitution of the United States. The ordinance of the Constitution in reference to the public lands to be rejected. Mr. Pugh stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill more in detail.

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# Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. 18-No 28

THOMAS TIGAR,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets,  
Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

TERMS: Two Dollars per month; in Advance, Two Dollars.

Five Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three.

Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Advertisers will be charged Dollars per Square

foot for the first three weeks, and half that

rate for subsequent insertion.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

**JOB PRINTING.**

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and

on the most reasonable terms.

**Insurance Agency.**

Subscriber having received the Agency of the

**Etna Insurance Company**

OWHARTFORD, CONNECTICUT;

Is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable

terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

**\$300,000.**

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest

and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1857.

17.

**General Insurance Agency,**

Fort Wayne, Ind.

**Etna Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,**

Hartford, Connecticut—Capital \$300,000.

**MERCHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.**

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Capital \$100,000.

**STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.**

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Capital \$100,000.

The above Companies have all the capital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the

Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insur-

ance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, Agents.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Hough & Jones, Attorneys and Coun-

sellers at Law, will attend to all legal business

relative to their care, and will give special at-

tention to the collecting and securing of debts through-

out the State.

Office—Calhoun street.

J. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counselor at

Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under

the Station Office.

W. M. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counselor

at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P.

Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counselor

at Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under

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W. W. STEVENS.

SMITH & SIEVEENS,

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Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and

the proceeds promptly paid over.

Safe & Pitcher of Real Estate negotiate.

OFFICE—On City Auction Store.

36

DRUGS.

French, English and American Chemicals.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids,

Dye Works, etc.

BRANDIES AND WINES.

of foreign importation and manufacture.

Agency of Ormon & Thompson's and New York

Teeth Manufacturing.

Gold and Tin Foil, Surgical Instruments, etc., etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded at all hours.

Dec. 33.

J. U. WINSLOW.

H. WILLIAMS.

A. C. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

We have been so much engaged this week in trying to collect money, and other out-of-door engagements, that we have not been able to devote much time in writing editorials.

There is nothing of importance from Kansas this week, nor any account of the result of the election authorized by the Legislature to be held last Monday to vote for or against the Leavenworth Constitution. There has been an absurd rumor that General J. M. Lane and his ragged militia, had had a battle with and defeated a detachment of Uncle Sam's dragoons. We do not believe a word of it—it is regular Kansas news, or, in other words, an unmitigated falsehood. General J. M. is not the man to risk his precious carcass in a personal conflict with the U. S. troops.

## Dem. State Convention.

We have just heard from Indianapolis. The Dem. State Convention yesterday was very numerously attended, and the best feelings prevailed. A very decided majority of the delegates sustain the views of the Administration on the Kansas question, and resolutions to that effect were prepared by the Committee, and would be adopted. Gov. Willard presided, assisted by G. W. Carr and W. Holman as Vice Presidents.

All the old State officers—viz: McClure, Sec of State; Dodd, Auditor, A. Jones Treasurer, and Joe E. McDonald, Attorney General, were nominated. The Superintendent of Public Instruction had not been nominated when our informant left. For Supreme Judges, Messrs. Park and David, and J. L. Warden were nominated.

## Great Buchanan Meeting in Philadelphia.

**Speech of Senator Bright.**  
An immense meeting was held at Philadelphia on the 25th ult., for the purpose of endorsing the course of President Buchanan, esp. in relation to Kansas affairs. Ex-Chief Justice Lewis presided. Not less than six thousand democrats attended, and the enthusiasm is said to have been almost beyond precedent.

A series of strong and pointed resolutions were adopted endorsing the democratic platform and sustaining the President's views in relation to Kansas.

Letters were read from the various members of the Cabinet, warmly endorsing the position of the President, and speeches were made by the venerable president of the meeting and several other distinguished democrats—among others, Jessie D. Burt, Senator from Indiana, who strongly and warmly endorsed the President.

He said every word he might say here would go before another tribunal, the people of Indiana. If he neglected Indiana, or forgot her interests, might Heaven forget him? Territorial acquisition and Heaven was most inopportune question, and had caused much trouble. He referred to the Democratic policy in reference to the admission of new states since the establishment of the Confederation, saying it had always been favorable. In order not to be misunderstood, he would place himself right before the people by explaining the position he intended to take in the event he had prepared a written statement, from which he read the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down in the Nicholson letter.

The doctrine of non-intervention (aid Mr. B. as enunciated in the Nicholson letter) by the eminent statesman, now at the head of the State Department, always commanded my high approval; for the maxim "mind your own business" is applicable in public as in private affairs.

[Cheers] I experienced no difficulty, therefore, in giving to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when he was in the Senate of the United States, my earnest support, containing, as it did, an express recognition of this doctrine in the declaration that the true intent and meaning of the act was, "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States, and in that other declaration that the Territory, when organized as a State, should be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as its constitution might prescribe at the time of its admission."

He argued that the Leavenworth Convention was constitutional, and when Kansas was brought before the Senate for admission under that Constitution, he should vote in favor thereof without stopping to inquire whether it was with or without slavery. He believed with the Administration that it would have the wisest policy to have submitted the whole Constitution. But the action of the representatives of the people themselves must not question.

I am no apologist, (said he) and never have been an advocate of slavery, but never let my private feelings interfere with my public duty.

When I consider the slight difference between the Topeka and Leavenworth Constitutions, when a very question is omitted, I must conclude that there is not a great difference of opinion relative to other subjects. I prefer the latter to the former, because it comes in an authentic form from the people themselves, through their chosen representatives.

But it is argued that the Convention was elected by a minority, and its actions do not reflect the will of the people. Then it is their own fault—had an opportunity of voting. But for them to urge their own misconduct as a reason for rejecting the admission is ridiculous. My course of duty is plain. I shall sustain the President when he obeys my political creed, and shall abandon him only when he forsakes the platform, and that is the Constitution.

Both the Indiana Senator, it will be seen, warmly support the President, and in this we believe, they reflect the views of the mass of their fellow citizens of Indiana. Mr. Bright in his speech at this meeting fully and clearly defined his position; and Mr. Fitch had previously done the same, in a long and forcible speech in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Douglass, which is spoken of as one of the best speeches recently made in that body. We should like to lay it before our readers, but its great length forbids.

**Kentucky U. S. Senator.**—Ex-Gov. Powell, democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky, in place of Mr. Thompson, K. N. His term expires on the 4th March next.

He received 80 votes; Garret Davis, K. N. 54; Thompson 31.

Ex-Gov. Powell is the first democratic Senator, as he was the first democrat Governor. Kentucky has had for many years—excepting Mr. Merriweather, temporarily appointed by Gov. P. to fill a vacancy. He is an able man, a fine speaker, and what is better, a sound thinker, and will fill a prominent position in the Senate.

**Tippecanoe Bank.**—The State Sentinel says:—

The proceeds of securities of the Tippecanoe Bank are all exhausted, and the paper of that bank is no longer redeemed at the Auditor's.

We are informed by the Auditor of State, that about twelve hundred dollars have already been redeemed beyond the amount issued, as shown by the books, and for which securities were held when he came into office.

**North Carolina.**—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that a change is to take place soon in the Senate. Senator Biggs, of North Carolina, is to be appointed Judge of the United States District Court for that State, and his place in the Senate will probably be filled by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, now in the House.

## Mr. Winter's Distribution.

Mr. Winter's distribution of original paintings at Spencer Hall, on New Year's eve, we learn, attracted a large audience. The subject of Hon. Horace P. Biddle's lecture was the "Literature of Russia," a subject not very happily chosen or appropriate to the occasion, but handled in the direct and general manner's most delightful manner. The history of the literature of Russia was traced from the earliest and most barbarous period down to the present time, with a brief account of her philosophers, orators, historians, journalists and poets. Several specimens of Slavonic poetry were given of a very pleasing character. The lecturer concluded by reciting a beautiful poem of his own entitled "America."

The following prizes fell to the lot of subversives in Fort Wayne:

- Columbus, (\$25) E. V. McMakin, Fort Wayne
- W. N. Stere, (\$30) V. M. Kimball
- Scene on the Wabash, (\$30) Dr. Sturgis
- Photograph in oil, (\$25) Unknown
- Photograph in oil, (\$25) H. B. Reed.

**A New Counterfeit Detector.**—About the most useful thing that any person in business can have in this time is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List,"—monthly quota publishing which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers of this city will advise it and make the corrections in each number of the list so that it may be perfectly relied on while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Club, Four copies for \$3 00, or Ten copies for \$7 00; or Twenty-five copies for \$15 00.

Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

**The State Sentinel.**—We refer our readers to the prospectus of the State Sentinel, in another column. Under its present management the State Sentinel is an excellent democratic paper, and more worthy the general support of the party throughout the state than it has been at any previous time. The Daily Sentinel is sent for \$6.00 per annum; Weekly \$1 50. Bingham & Doughty, Publishers.

**Starling from the Plains.**

**A Battle with the Mormons—U. S. Troops Defeat—Horrible Murder—Officers Hung, &c.**

Under the above heading, the St. Joseph Journal of the 29th ult. has the following piece of intelligence:

We were yesterday informed that a gentleman passed through this city with dispatches to Fort Leavenworth, who reported that our troops had come in collision with a large force of Mormons and that a fierce conflict ensued, in which our men were defeated, with a loss of over two hundred killed and a number taken prisoners. He also reported that the wretches murdered, in cold blood all the soldiers, and hung all the officers that fell into their hands, declaring, at the same time, that it was a war of extermination, and that for every drop of Mormon blood that was shed, the Gentiles should flow like water. We hope sincerely that the report may be exaggerated.

The St. Joseph Gazette notices that the detachment thus slaughtered was Colonel Cook's command, which, while passing from Illinois to Fort Bridger, was surrounded by a superior force of Mormons, and, after a short resistance, captured and butchered.

It is given that the detachment thus slaughtered was Colonel Cook's command, which, while passing from Illinois to Fort Bridger, was surrounded by a superior force of Mormons, and, after a short resistance, captured and butchered.

We give the above as we find it, but without vouching for its truth. Our opinion is that it is either an unfounded Roorback or is exaggerated in its details. Bad as the Mormons undoubtedly are, we can scarcely credit that they would be guilty of the atrocities charged, nor do we believe that they could so utterly defeat and destroy a detachment of United States troops.

**Bank of the State of Indiana.**

**Office or the Bank of the State of Indiana.**

**Indianapolis, Dec. 21, 1857.**

To His Excellency A. P. Willard, Governor.

Six.—The charter of the Bank of the State of Indiana only requires that reports of the condition of the institutions should be made to the Legislature of the State; but, inasmuch as annual reports have always been made by the State Bank and no Legislature being now in session, I feel it to be due to the people of the State to present through you, at this time, a report of the condition of this Bank, which is herewith submitted, being a copy of our semi-monthly statement of the 30th ult., comprising the first eleven months of its business and is as follows:

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.**

**MEANS.**

Notes discounted, \$152,165 22

Bills of Exchange, 3,267,731 42

Suspended debt, 68,095 32

Banking House, 3,507,995 95

Deposits in Banking Institutions, 67,233 12

Deposits in Banks other than Eastern, 432,83 02

Remittances and other items, 133 03 51

Notes or other Banks, 270 182 00

Gold and Silver, 657,461 76

Gold and Silver, 1,069,284 50

Less notes on hand, 5,731,830 36

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Stock paid in, \$2,114,691 41

Surplus and Profit and loss, 135,123 07

Due to other Banks, 277,911 89

Due to other Banks and other items, 295,199 25

Individual's deposits, 365,310 23

Certificates of deposit, 583,637 16

Crowd, \$1,000 and upwards, 101,222 31

Less notes on hand, 614,455 00

Less notes on hand, 2,312,915 00

Less notes on hand, 2,244,19 00

Less notes on hand, 2,240,910 00

Less notes on hand, 4,731,830 36

**Congressional.**

Both Houses convened on the 4th inst. in the House the matter of the arrest of Walker was under discussion. Mr. Clingman said the thing was of great importance, which the House could not overlook. It involved three considerations to bring it to their notice. First, the rights of Walker and his followers, who have been seized, whether they are criminal or not another thing. Secondly, the rights of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or whoever owns the territory invaded. Thirdly, and of more importance which it did not depend on the two points preceding it, appeared one of our naval officers, whether or not by authority of the President, had marched with a body of men into a foreign territory and brought away Walker and his men by force." The debate was continued at length.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Illinois, a committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling. The committee consists of Messrs. Bennett, Morris of Illinois, Morrill, Crittenden, Brown, Toombs and Douglas.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.—A select committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling. The committee consists of Messrs. Bennett, Morris of Illinois, Morrill, Crittenden, Brown, Toombs and Douglas.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then adjourned to a committee on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Thayer maintained that, if we wish, we can and shall Americanize Central America but we have no desire to do so at the expense of the national honor, by violating treaty stipulations or laws of the United States. The only proper way of effecting this object was by peaceful emigration.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, denounced the Leavenworth Constitution, and said that the Administration never intended that the people of Kansas should decide the slavery question for themselves.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

A weekly mail having been established by the Postmaster General from Leavenworth to Fort Snelling, the mail between that point and Lawrence will be transmitted by the commandant at Fort Snelling, and between Lawrence and the nearest station of troops in Utah by the commandant at Lawrence as near as possible. These mails will be semi-monthly, on the first and fifteenth. Ten of the most reliable and experienced Indians, with fifty mules and four light wagons, will perform the service.

Lieutenant General Scott arrived here this morning, and shortly afterward paid his respects to the President. He will remain several days arranging matters in reference to the campaign against the Mormons in the spring.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

The fillibusters on board the Saratoga, at Norfolk, positively refuse to go ashore unless they are put off by force. They say they are penniless and helpless, and no where to go if on shore, they demand to be returned to Nicaragua, the home of their adoption. The President says it is out of the question to return the fillibusters to Nicaragua. The only possibility for them is in pecuniary indemnity which will be urged on General Walker to go, West for several days.

Gen. Damar, the new minister to Nicaragua, has gone to New York to take passage on the California steamer.

Gen. Walker estimates his losses by the seizure of Davis and Paulding at 240,000 dollars.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

The Union of this morning, in speaking of the Nicaraguan affair, says: It is quite clear that the breaking up of General Walker's expedition was the very result contemplated by the previous instruction.

However much the manner and mode of the interruption may have been in conflict with Commodore Paulding's instructions on the strict rules of international law, it is not probable that these instructions contemplated the landing of forces on the soil of Nicaragua, but it is also not probable that at that government will complain of the aggression.

The Union also says that the policy of the President, as enunciated in his message, will undoubtedly be pursued in relation to Nicaragua, but the whole article is non-committal in regard to the views of the Administration in relation to Commodore Paulding's course.

WASHINGTON, Jan 5.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the French Spoliation Claims, and moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

After debate the motion was agreed to.

Messrs. Crittenden, Collier, Toombs, Haunden, Koen, removed.

M. Slidell introduced an amendment to the Coinage Act, relative to half dollars and one-half dollars.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution, which he had, however, instructed the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Mr. Brown commenced a speech advocating the admission of Kansas under the Leavenworth Constitution, but had not proceeded far when he was seized by vertigo and yielded the floor, expressing the hope that he would be able to proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

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&lt;p



## ODDS AND ENDS.

“Punch” calls the poem, “Nothing to Wear,” an invention which takes off the ladies dresses.

“Quoqua,” a human-wasp that tries to pass itself off as a bee.

“Young ladies are like arrows, they are all in a quiver when the beau come, and can’t go off without them.”

“Keep your temper in suspense.” The cool humorist has the red hot iron to any shape he pleases.

The hoop question, like most others, has two sides to it. The ladies take the inside, and of course we must take the other.

The best way to silence a talkative person never to interrupt him. Do not snuff the candle and it will go out of itself.

We find a delight in the beauty and happiness of children, that makes the heart too big for the body.

A way says of a certain congregation that they pray on their knees Sundays, and pray on their neighbors the rest of the week.

A Western editor expressed his delight at having nearly been called “honey” by the girl he loves, because she saluted him as “Old Bee” way, at their last meeting.

A down East editor says: “If we have offended any man, in the short brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat, and say nothing about it.”

A boy who in Court time picked a pocket, fled inside the bar for protection. He was asked the reason of this strange conduct, and replied that in the multitude of counsellors there is safety!

“There are some of the community,” said the sagacious and witty Thomas Bradbury, “that are like a clog in the throat: if they go the right way, they afford but little nourishment; but if they happen to go the wrong way, they give a great deal of trouble.” For instances, see Jim Lane and other Kausus agitators.

Brown is a married man. A few days since he thought of taking a trip to Paris. One of his friends meeting him in the street, inquired—“Well, Brown, my boy, where are you off to?” “To-morrow.”

“Do you take your wife with you?” “No, it is a voyage of pleasure.”

Prodigious!—By a series of interesting experiments lately made in Philadelphia, a woman’s tongue has been found capable of moving one thousand nine-hundred and twenty times in a minute. Think of that and weep!

The following ludicrous epitaph, found on a tomb-stone in Olney, N. H., may not be superlatively ludicrous, but it certainly is “some”:

“All my friends I bid adieu,

As I was leaving the old mare to drink,

She kicked me, killing me quicker a wink.

A poor jilted blade says:

“Woman’s love is like Scotch snuff.”

You get one pinch, and that’s enough.

Whereupon a darkey of more sense, as well as soul, responds:

“Woman’s lab’s like my rubber.”

It stretches de more, more, lab her.

Ridiculous! like mud—the clump must be clever indeed, who let all his ways be picked as gingerly as possible, doesn’t come in for some small portion of it. Frequently those who try to avoid it the most, receive the most of it.

Ladies prepare for an extreme change in their habits, for a Paris correspondent of the New York Courier says the ladies are coming out without hoops, bustles, wadding, or anything else.

A Toast—The Ladies: “May we kiss the girls we please, and please the girls we kiss.”

“The launching of the great Leviathan seems to be a “sure” thing now, but of course it is slow.” The latest news says:

The Leviathan steamship has been moved still further down the launching ways, having now progressed upwards of 50 feet; but the ship had still 100 feet to move before she would be afloat. Her progress was very tedious, but her engineers had perfect control of her, and hopes were entertained for a successful result in a short time.

A scaffolding from which to view the launch broke down, and a number of persons were hurt or less injured. On Monday the vessel had nearly five feet of water under her. The launch of the Leviathan was expected to be completed on the 8th or 9th of December.

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The expedition met with the most complete success, and a fine wagon road from New Mexico to California has been established.

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# Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

We have been so much engaged this week in trying to collect money, and other out-door engagements, that we have neglected to devote much time in writing editorials.

There is nothing of importance from Kansas this week, nor any account of the result of the election authorized by the Legislature to be held Monday to vote for or against the Lecompton Constitution. There has been an absurd rumor that General J. Jim Lane, and his regiments of militia, had had a battle with, and defeated a detachment of Uncle Sam's dragoons. We do not believe a word of it—it is regular Kansas news, or, in other words, an unimportant falsehood. General Jim is not the private of a trifling and most barbarous period down to the present time, with a brief account of her philosophy, orators, historians, journalists and poets. Several specimens of Slavonic poetry were given of a very pleasing character. The letter or enclosed by reading a beautiful poem of his entitled "Athena."

The following poems fell to the lot of subser-

ves in Fort Wayne:

Columbus, [253] E. V. McAlpin, Fort Wayne.

Winter Scene, [250] V. M. Kimball.

Scene on the Wabash, [250] Dr. Sturgis.

Photograph in oil, [252] Unknown.

Photograph in oil, [252] H. B. Reed.

A New Counterfeiter Detector.—About the most useful thing that any person in business can have in these times is a correct and reliable Counterfeiter and Bank Note List. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeiter Detector and Bank Note List,"—a monthly quarterly publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well-known Bankers and Brokers of this city will supersede it and make the corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well-known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commissioners Stock and Exchange Brokers will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to supersede the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to result the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but One Dollar a year. To Clubs, Four copies for \$3.00; or Ten copies for \$7.00; or Twenty-five copies for \$15.00.

Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 206 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The State Sentinel.—We refer our readers to the prospectus of the State Sentinel, in another column. Under its present management the State Sentinel is an excellent democratic paper, and more worthy the general support of the party throughout the state than it has been at any previous time. The Daily Sentinel is sent for \$6.00 per annum; Weekly \$1.50. Bingham & Doughty, Publishers.

Starting from the Plains.

A Battle with the Mormons.—U. S. Troops Detested—Horrible Murderers—Officers Hung Up.

Under the above heading, the St. Joseph Journal of the 29th ult. has the following piece of intelligence:

We were yesterday informed that a gentleman passed through this city with dispatches to Fort Leavenworth, who reported that an army had been in collision with a large force of Mormons and that a fierce conflict ensued, in which over two hundred were defeated, with the loss of over two hundred killed and a number taken prisoners.

He also reported that the wrecks murdered, in the same time, that it was a war of extermination, and that for every drop of Mormon blood that was shed, the Gentiles should flow like water. We hope sincerely that the report may be exaggerated.

The St. Joseph Gazette notices that the detachment thus slaughtered was Colton's command which, while passing from Forts York to Fort Bridger, was surrounded by a superior force of Mormons, and, after a short resistance, captured and butchered.

It is argued that the Lecompton Convention was constitutional, and when Kansas was brought before the Senate for admission under that constitution, he should rule in favor thereof without stopping to inquire whether it was with or without its slaves. He believed with the Administration that it would have been the wisest policy to have submitted the whole Constitution. But this action of the representatives of the people themselves we must not question.

I am no apologist, (said he) and never have been an advocate of slavery, but never let my private feelings interfere with my public duty.

When I consider the slight difference between the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions when the slavery question is omitted, I must conclude that there is not a great difference of opinion relative to other subjects. I prefer the latter to the former, because it comes in, through their chosen representatives.

But it is argued that the Convention was elected by a minority, and its actions do not reflect the will of the people. Then it is their own fault—all had an opportunity of voting.

But for them to argue their own misconduct as a reason for rejecting the admission is ridiculous. My course of duty is plain. I shall sustain the President whenever he obeys my political creed and shall abandon him only when he forsakes the platform, and that is the Constitution.

But this Indiana Senator, it will be seen, warmly supports the President, and in this we believe they reflect the views of the mass of their fellow citizens of Indiana. Mr. Bright in his speech at this meeting fully and clearly defined his position; and Mr. Fitch had previously done the same in a long and forcible speech in the Senate in reply to Mr. Douglass, which is spoken of as one of the best speeches recently made in that body. We should like to lay it before our readers, but its great length forbids.

Kentucky U. S. Senator.—Ex-Gov. Powell, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator in Kentucky, in place of Mr. Thompson, K. N., whose term expires on the 4th March next. He received 50 votes; Garret Davis, K. N., 51.

Ex-Gov. Powell is the first democratic Senator, as he was the first democratic Governor. Kentucky had for many years—excepting Mr. Meriwether—temporarily appointed by Gov. V. to fill a vacancy. He is an able man, a speaker, and what is better, a sound thinker, and will fill a prominent position in the Senate.

Tippecanoe Bank.—The State Sentinel says—The proceeds of securities of the Tippecanoe Bank are all exhausted, and the paper of that bank is no longer redeemed at the Auditor's office.

Respectfully submitted.

H. McCULLOCH, President.

North Carolina.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that a change is likely to take place soon in the Senate. Senator Birge, of North Carolina, is to be appointed Judge of the United States District Court for that State, and his place in the Senate will probably be filled by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, now in the House.

Mr. Winter's Distribution.—Mr. Winter's distribution of original paintings at St. Louis, on New Year's eve, as we learn by the Lafayette Journal, attracted a large audience. The subject of Hon. Horace P. Baldwin's lecture was the "Literature of Russia," a subject not very happily chosen or appropriate to the occasion, but handled in the distinguished general's manner, had had a battle with occasion and defeated it in a foreign territory and won a victory of that into a foreign territory and won a victory.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Illinois, a committee of five was ordered to be appointed, to investigate all the facts connected with the late sale of Fort Snelling, with the power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Merrill introduced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee on Territories.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate, the correspondence, instructions and orders to the United States naval force on the coast of Central America, connected with the arrest of William Walker and his associates at the port of Panama in Nicaragua; also to transmit such further information as he may possess, relative to that event.

Mr. Pugh asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. He said that he offered the bill as a compromise, and explained that it provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution with the same boundaries as defined by the bill in the last Congress. It also requires that the seventh article of that Constitution relating to Slavery, shall be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors, on the 4th day of April next, and the returns of this election shall be made to the Governor of the Territory, instead of to the President of the Convention, the election to be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last.

It also provides that the Constitution shall not be construed as to limit or impair the right of the people at any time to call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of government, subject to the Constitution of the United States. The ordinance of the Constitution in reference to the public lands to be rejected. Mr. Pugh stated that he would call the qualified electors, on the 4th day of April next, and the returns of this election shall be made to the Governor of the Territory, instead of to the President of the Convention, the election to be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last.

Mr. Brown commanded a speech advocating the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, but was quieted for when it was sizeled by voting and yielded the floor.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution, which he read, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Mr. Brown was still sick to resume his speech on Kansas affairs.

After transacting some business of no public importance, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the President's Message.

J. Glayce Jones submitted a series of resolutions, agreeing to the various branches of the message to the appropriate standing committees.

He expressed a hope that they would be adopted forthwith, as the message had been before the country nearly a month.

Mr. Quinlan moved an amendment, referring that portion in relation to the enforcement of the Neutrality Law to a select committee of five members. He said that the country demanded that something should be done.

The gentlemen might attempt to get rid of these questions, but they were now forced upon the consideration of Congress. He had come to the conclusion that the greater part of the Neutrality Law ought to be swept away from the statute books, and he believed that if the smaller portion of the House would investigate the subject, they would arrive at the same conclusion.

Mr. Glayce Jones read a portion of the President's message to show that the President only used the employment of an additional force in the case of the rebellion, to execute the laws in which the faith of the Government is deeply involved, relative to the protection of the Indians of Panama, and the transit route, and for the enforcement of the Neutrality Law.

After further debate the Committee agreed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—Messrs. Hunter and Foote asked that the Senate refused, to excuse them from serving on the French Speculation Bill Committee.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Crittenden resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting the house for the foreign valuation.

Mr. Crittenden spoke as to the necessity of the adoption of such a measure. He did not believe that the present law will produce an adequate amount of revenue for the support of the Government. An increase of five per cent on woolen and cotton goods would be sufficient to afford all the necessary protection.

Mr. Fitch moved an amendment by taxing all bank notes with discrimination, against those of the small denominations so as to drive the latter out of circulation.

On motion of Mr. Clay the resolution and amendment were tabled.

Mr. Pugh presented a petition of the citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for a charter for a National Bank for thirty years with a capital of \$600,000, and an income of the 10th.

No further business of special importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Glayce Jones, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for an appropriation to support the Military Academy at West Point, Illinois.

Mr. J. A. from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill to prohibit the act of awarding contracts for better securing the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels. A consideration of the subject was postponed until the first Tuesday in February.

Mr. Chapman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions which were adopted on the President's message to communicate to the Legislature of Nicaragua, and the negotiations of the Rio Grande, and the Pacific, and the Atlantic.

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## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

It is the intention of the Proprietors of the Sentinel to make it in all respects a newspaper worthy the support of the Democracy of Indiana. And in the proportion its circulation is increased and its advertising patronage enlarged will be our ability to add to its interest. Having no local Agency, we depend entirely upon the efforts of our paid advertising men to secure the largest and most effective way can political intelligence be circulated, and excited and party organization preserved, that through the medium of the press. All this, then, who are desirous of the success of Democratic principles, and who desire to have the cause in no other way than in extending the circulation of the political organs of the party.

The year, upon which we have entered, will doubtless be one of important events. Upon all matters of public interest we shall give a full and frank account. A new Indiana State election occurs next October. A new Legislature, members of Congress, Supreme Judges, and most of the State officers are to be elected. It is only by sleepless vigilance and untiring effort that we can expect to maintain the supremacy of the Democratic party. In this every Democrat, who is interested, must turn upon the issues of the day, which is to be the object of the Sun but hitherto to present, and that is to be prepared for the conflict.

The Sun will be interested in all political controversies, and in all the movements of the party. The principles and policy of government, it will be our aim to set forth and defend, believing that upon the integrity of the Democratic party rests the preservation of our national independence. The spirit of the people, the popularity of the party, the character of the men, will be the material to which all our efforts will be given for party power, but whatever it may select as candidates for its nomination, and its representative men, it will be our object to elect and sustain.

The Sun will pay especial attention to our national and the general interest of the State, and all minor local topics. We have made arrangements for the news by telegraph as full as the papers. This will add largely to our expense, for which we hope to be remunerated by increased circulation. We will be ready to supply all the news to all the principal offices in the State.

Those who are interested in the Sun, we hope, will give the same liberal support to the Sun, as we will give to all the principal offices in the State.

Agents, &c., &c.

Great Gift Sale of Gold Pencils!

The great gift-sellers of G. E. T. Co. offer a great variety of gold pencils, and every pencil, or an investment, before the publican is the only one entirely safe and reliable. The gift-seller consists of gold and silver, and is the smallest in size, a gold chain, gold jackets, gold washes, various pieces, and numerous gold dollars. The drawings are done by our best artists, and will be copied in every pencil, and some are even mounted in gold. We have been endeavoring the enterprise for months, and have never heard one word of complaint. We warrant satisfaction in every case, or refund the money paid, or replace it.

We will sell a solid, massive gold pencil, one third larger than the ordinary, for \$5, with a chance for one of the above-named pencils.

There are no blanks, but every pencil is one of a \$2 each, at least, or it may be \$10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or even 900 dollars, according to their lines. An illustration of our case, we have in our pencil, and 120 gold washes, and gold chain, and a corresponding number of other pencils in the store room of two months.

We have only to say, to any person who becomes a gift-seller, you can have an agency, and will be regular in cash for each pencil, he obtains. The first person who sends for a pencil and puts it in a neighborhood, will receive a pencil, and if that locality, by the next mail, and a gift-seller, an agent, or some series of purchases, will immediately make it sell, drawing, and return the pencil, and the agent may be paid as usual.

Whatever is sold at home, an agent, and becomes a regular in cash for each pencil, he obtains. The first person who sends for a pencil and puts it in a neighborhood, will receive a pencil, and if that locality, by the next mail, and a gift-seller, an agent, or some series of purchases, will immediately make it sell, drawing, and return the pencil, and the agent may be paid as usual.

Mr. T. D. Todd & Co. have a pencil, and a corresponding number of other pencils in the store room of two months.

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## ODDS AND ENDS.

French calls the poem "Nothing to Wear" an invention which takes off the ladies dresses.

Cappuccino—a human wasp that tries to pass itself off for a bee.

Young ladies are like arrows, they are all a quiver when the bows come, and can't go off without them.

Keep your temper in disputes. The cool temper lubricates the red hot iron to any shape.

The keep question like most others, has two sides to it. The ladies take the inside, and we must take the other.

The last way to silence a talkative person is never to interrupt him. Do not snuff the candle and it will go out of itself.

We find a delight in the beauty and happiness of children, that makes the heart too big for the body.

A way says of a certain congregation that they pray on their knees Sundays, and pray on their neighbors the rest of the week.

A Western editor expressed his delight at having been called "thony" by the girl he loves, because she saluted him as "old boy" at their last meeting.

A down East editor says: "If we have offend any man, in the short brilliant course of our career, let him send a us a halfpenny, say nothing about it."

A boy who in Court time pocketed a pocket, fled inside the bar for protection. He was asked the reason of this strange conduct, and replied that "in the multitude of counselors there is safety."

"There are some of the community," said the editor, "but with Thomas Bradbury" that are to be found in the street. If they get the right way, they effect but little punishment; but if they happen to go in the wrong way they give a great deal of trouble." For instance, see Jim Davis and other Kansas agitators.

Brave is a married man. A few days since he thought of taking a trip to Paris. One of his friends meeting him in the street, inquired: "Well, Brown, my boy, when are you off?" "To-morrow?" "Do you take your wife with you?" "No, it is a voyage of pleasure."

Bravery is the best way to get a good wife.

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